

Spirit of Jefferson.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1876.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President of the United States,
Samuel J. Tilden,
Of New York,
For Vice-President,
Thomas A. Hendricks,
Of Indiana.
For Electors at Large,
WM. H. TRAVERS, of Jefferson county.
NICHOLAS FITZBUGH, of Kanawha co.
First District—**J. H. GOOD.**
Second District—**D. B. LUCAS.**
Third District—**A. PEYSER.**
For Congress—2d District,
B. F. MARTIN of Taylor county.

WEST VIRGINIA IN THE VAN.

Never in her political history did West Virginia strike a braver blow for the cause of constitutional and pure government, than she did on the 10th of October, 1876. Her importance as an October State early presented itself to the Republican leaders. No effort was spared, on their part, to seduce her from the path of duty. Money was freely introduced here, and liberally expended. If she had betrayed her trust, and gone Republican, she and Ohio would more than have neutralized the moral effect of the vote in Indiana. She had cast her vote for Grant in 1868, and again in 1872. She was always considered strictly loyal to the Federal Government. Ohio was the residence of Hayes, and Indiana of Hendricks. West Virginia alone, of the three states, could be considered beyond the range of personal influences, and hence the most important, as an indication of the drift of popular sentiment. She has spoken, and in no equivocal terms. Without any inspiration save their own patriotic impulses, and without contributions or aid from any extraneous source, the Democracy of this proud little State have risen to the height of the grand argument, and achieved an overwhelming victory. Hereafter West Virginia must be considered an important factor in the solution of every political problem of a national character. Her Democracy can claim recognition in every caucus or council where national affairs are considered. They have now the crown of victory. They can say when Mr. Tilden is elected, and he surely will be, that they led the van, and directed the instincts of the people into the channel of a victorious national reformation. On, then, to the front, West Virginians! Let November's achievement far outrun October's promise.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ISSUE.

As a State exchange remarks, the great question in regard to the election of Congressmen as of paramount and vital necessity to the burdened people, is that of retrenchment. The Republican party opposed it *en masse* in the present Congress. The Democrats favored it. Hence no Republican could be elected to Congress. Reform, retrenchment, low taxes, better times—these all come through a Democratic administration. To secure them a Democratic Congress must be elected. The friends of economical administration everywhere should bear this in mind. West Virginians should remember it. Whilst Col. Ward H. Lamon is a clever gentleman personally, and all that, yet he is a Republican, a member of the party of extravagance and corruption, and to that extent favors all the iniquities with which the present administration has been charged.—On the other hand the Hon. B. F. Martin is the candidate of the party whose House of Representatives has already at one stroke reduced the national expenditures thirty millions of dollars, and that he will write in following up the same policy no one for a moment doubts. The people are vitally interested in putting an end to the squandering of their money, and Mr. Martin will aid in doing it.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

We understand that the Executive Committee have invited a number of distinguished speakers to address the people of this county between this and the seventh of November. Hon. Henry G. Davis and Hon. Joseph Sprigg will speak to-day, (Tuesday,) in Charlestown, at 2 o'clock, and in Harper's Ferry at 7 o'clock, P. M. Hon. R. T. Merrick, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner and others have been invited, and are expected to address our people upon occasions hereafter to be announced. Let all these distinguished orators be greeted with large and enthusiastic audiences.

The Centennial Commission adheres to its determination to close the exhibition on the 10th day of November, and exhibitors will, therefore, be at liberty to commence the removal of their goods on the morning of the 11th of November, in accordance with the regulations. In order to permit persons to enter the grounds and buildings to receive articles which were sold to be delivered at the close of the exhibition, and to afford exhibitors an opportunity to dispose of unsold articles, an admission fee of fifty cents will be charged during the week following the close of the exhibition, and as long thereafter as the director general may deem necessary and expedient for the interest of the exhibitors.

THE VOICE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The anticipations of the Republican leaders, and the prophecies of the Republican press in regard to the October elections, not being confirmed by their results, a change of the plan of their campaign was rendered inevitable. As one of its indications, the proclamation of the President against the freedom of elections in South Carolina is prominent. If we do not mistake the desperate character of its leaders, it is but the beginning of a policy which they intend to extend indefinitely against the South, unless public opinion shall be so emphatic in its condemnation that they dare not tamper with it.

Although the cry of a solid South is the staple of the average Radical orator of the North, the class who most rely on its efficiency in exciting Northern passions and Northern apprehensions, intend to use all the machinery of the Government, and all they can purloin from the treasury and assess against public officials to frighten, purchase and defraud the people of the States of Louisiana, North Carolina and Florida. Nothing that the experienced and inventive rascals of their organization can develop against the purity and the freedom of the ballot, will be left undone. On the stump in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Northwest, they tell the people that the South is solid, and that it endangers the retention and preservation of the principles settled by the war—and in the South wherever any of these legions of villanies, in which these prominent characters are deeply learned, can be safely adopted, they are now plying them with an energy and audacity that exhibits a desperation and recklessness never before exhibited in a political contest on this continent.

Before the election in October the Radical press and the Radical orators were claiming West Virginia as a State certain to elect Gen. Goß, and certain to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. They confessed that, pending a contest, the most terrible of history, between the Union and Secession forces, that West Virginia, as a State, stood by the Union, and that although her people were bound to the old State by almost every social tie and every consideration of personal interest, that a majority rose above them and subordinated everything for the love of the old flag, and what from their standpoint they considered public duty. Since October these same orators and presses are declaring that West Virginia is a startling evidence of a Southern conspiracy to restore Southern ideas and secure Southern ascendancy, when they know that in almost all her valleys, and her almost inaccessible mountains, the Union sentiment preponderated and controlled; that she was a barrier against Confederate invasion of Ohio in the West, and Pennsylvania and Maryland in the North, that was recognized as insurmountable by Confederate leaders; and know that their right to the claim of loyalty is not mere lip service, but has been purchased by the most terrible and trying sacrifices.

West Virginia repudiates the Radical party for the reason that, instead of union and harmony, they have for years been appealing to the worst passions to sectionalize the country, that the peace of Appomattox ought to have settled forever. Repudiates the Radical party for the reason that she is Democratic in principle, and, therefore, views with alarm the centralizing tendencies and unlicensed exercise of authority that is justified and defended by their leaders. Repudiates Radicalism for the reason that the crying necessity of the hour is honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs, while she has witnessed a whole people daily growing poorer, and public officials growing in number, wealth and power; has witnessed an administration justly assailed for corruption, and its highest officials subject to the grossest suspicion of complicity; has witnessed the perpetration of carpet-bag power in the South by the unlawful use of the military force of the country, when no respectable man of any party was unaware that the man in authority were little better than a gang of highway robbers; has witnessed, and be it said in shame, the immediate friends and confidants of the highest official in our country subjected to the penalties of common malefactors, and knows that his circle of immediate friends is depleted by the cell of the penitentiary.

West Virginia demands a free Government, she demands our union of fraternity and law, she demands that honorable men shall be the recipients of public favor, and that economy in the administration of public affairs shall be enforced in every department, State and National. This is the cause of her verdict in October, and we do not doubt that it will be affirmatively responded to all over this broad land, North and south.

YOUR DUTY IN NOVEMBER.

We appeal solemnly and earnestly to every man who voted on the 10th of October, to go forward and vote again on the 7th of November. Do not stay at home. The occasion is a much more urgent one. The appeal to your patriotism is, if possible, stronger. You have elected a Governor, and thus secured your own tranquility and advantage for the next four years. But your sister States are interested, as well as your own State, in the Presidential contest. The Federal Government, as now conducted, by improvident and extravagant administration, overrides all the advantages of State economy. Go to the polls on the 7th of November, and let your national action respond to your State enthusiasm.—Every man who stays away from the polls is a criminal.

We observe from the official vote of Kanawha county that E. Willis Wilson, Esq. (formerly of Harper's Ferry) elected to the Legislature from that county, received a larger vote than any other candidate on the Democratic State or county ticket, with the exception of Messrs. Miller and White, candidates for Auditor and Attorney General.—Mr. Wilson, who has been but for a short time a citizen of Kanawha, and is but a young man, must feel himself highly flattered by this vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

As anticipated, President Grant has yielded to political pressure and issued a proclamation stating that "it has been satisfactorily shown to him that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that in many counties of the same State combinations of armed organizations known as rifle clubs ride up and down by day and night, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others," and he therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in him under the constitution, "commands all such persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within three days, and he invokes the aid and co-operation of all good citizens of the State to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace." A military order has also been issued putting federal troops in the field for use in case those awful rifle clubs refuse to dry up and blow away, and bodies of soldiers are already on their way to that State.

As the New York Sun pointedly says, there is no evidence before the country to sustain the pretext upon which Grant issues his proclamation to the people of South Carolina.

He says that insurrection exists there; but his proclamation contains the first news of it. The term insurrection is not one of vague import, but of a definite meaning, involving revolt, rebellion, or violent and organized uprising against the authority. No such state of things exists in South Carolina. There has been no attack upon the State Government, no resistance to Federal law, no defiance of the judicial power, nothing that can be regarded as in any way revolutionary.

Again, Grant says there are "certain combinations in the State that cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice." There is no evidence whatever to support this. Had there been, he could have pointed to the times and places when and where the course of justice has been interfered with or thwarted. He could have mentioned the counties or localities, and given some indication of the nature and extent of the resistance.

Thus the proclamation is destitute of any justifiable basis whatever. The mendacious assertions with which the proclamation opens were made merely as a show of regard for that part of the Constitution which warrants the use of military force by the Executive.

Grant calls upon the insurrectionary population to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities. That they will continue to do this, we have not a doubt. That they will conform to the terms of the proclamation is beyond question. Even the so-called "Rifle Clubs" will be disbanded. Wade Hampton and other leaders of the opposition to Chamberlain have already requested the members of these clubs to disband.

A large additional force of Federal troops has already been ordered into the State by the War Department. We predict that they will meet with nothing in the shape of resistance from the Veterans of South Carolina, though attempts to stir it up will doubtless be made by demagogues in their own interest and for electioneering purposes.

In a speech made at Chester, S. C. on Saturday week, Gen. Hampton said: "Governor Chamberlain may bring all the infantry and artillery in the United States army, and station a company at every poll, and it will not change one single vote in South Carolina. We welcome the United States troops. We desire a peaceful and fair election, and they will give it to us; and, furthermore, they will see for themselves that the people of South Carolina are for peace; that we have been infamous slandered by an unscrupulous demagogue; that we are but struggling for good and honest government, for free thought, free speech and free men."

THE CAUSE OF OUR SUCCESS.

And now that the smoke has cleared away, we may ask ourselves, how the result in West Virginia has been accomplished? A brief retrospect of the campaign will furnish the answer. When the State Convention met in Charleston in June last, there was disclosed an imperious, urgent, and irresistible popular pressure in the direction of harmony. Questions of local irritation were introduced, but they were immediately drowned under a flood of indignant protest. Issues of subordinate importance, compared with the great problems of pacification and reform, were strenuously ignored, but the sound conservatism of mature judgment banished them from the State platform. In a word, there prevailed a spirit of concession—of elevation—and enlightened judgment, which laid the foundations, broad and deep, of our future success, and ultimate victory. As long as the aspirations of a party are pure and patriotic, and its leaders are calm and thoughtful, so long will harmony prevail, and with harmony, the ultimate victory of the right is inevitable.

The New York Express is quite right when it says: "The free mountain air of West Virginia has so invigorated the people there that they have rolled up a majority of not less than ten thousand, with the prospect that it will be from three to five thousand larger."

A little "Peter Cooper" sheet has been issued at Charleston, in this State, and we have a copy of it before us, containing the name of Mr. Thomas Lock, of this county, as one of the cooper and Cary electors. Mr. Lock, we apprehend, will not accept.

The Martinsburg Independent came to us last week devoid of its usual special page devoted to the advocacy of Republicanism.—The decided events of the 10th of October must have had something to do with this sudden collapse.

At the recent Winchester Fair Mr. D. F. Shoemaker, of this county, was awarded a diploma for best clover huller and cleaner, special notice for hay loader (Foust's), and a premium for Alderney heifer of 1874.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By invitation of the Chairman of the Democratic-Conservative County Executive Committee,

Hon. Henry G. Davis

and

Hon. Joseph Sprigg

will address the people of CHARLESTOWN

On Tuesday, the 24th instant,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at HARPER'S FERRY at 7 o'clock, the same evening.

Musio at the Charlestown meeting by the Mechanics' Silver Cornet Band.

WHO ARE THE GUILTY ONES?

By reference to the election returns of this county it will be seen that, with a single exception, the vote cast for the entire Republican State ticket at Charlestown precinct was 225, thus showing pretty conclusively that these figures represent the strict party vote cast here. By going a little farther we find that Mr. Billinger, candidate for State Senator, received 246 votes in Charlestown, or 21 votes more than his party strength. The only deduction to be made from these figures, therefore, is that these 21 votes were cast by men professing to be Democrats. Twenty-one Democrats in Charlestown District voted with secret ballots for a Republican candidate for Senator; for a man with a political record that will not bear scrutiny; voted to elect a State Senator whose vote might have decided the majority in the next United States Senate, in favor of a continuance of all the corruptions with which the country is now oppressed. The blush of shame should mantle the cheeks of those who have been thus recreant to their party, and sought beneath the covert of a secret ballot to give it a stab that they would shrink from in the broad light of day. It has been with reluctance that we have thus called attention to our editorial columns to what we regard as a disgrace to the Democratic-Conservative party of our own district, but we do it for a good purpose. Col. Ward H. Lamon, the Republican candidate for Congress, is well known and personally popular in Jefferson, and whilst we have not the slightest doubt that Hon. B. F. Martin, his opponent, will carry the county by from ten to twelve hundred majority, yet there may be a few of our party who are disposed to vote for Col. Lamon on the ground of personal friendship. If there be one such we ask him, for the honor of his party and district, to do no such thing. Let the part lines be drawn, and every vote possible in Jefferson be polled on the 7th of November for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, MARTIN and REFORM!

THE COLORED VOTE.

It is quite certain that the white and colored voters and citizens of the South must remain side by side. The question then is whether they shall act together, and in friendship, or whether they shall remain apart, and be enemies. To this question there is but one answer—in the end, they will act together. Association, climate, locality, will determine this matter. In ten years from this date, every colored man in West Virginia will recognize the fact that his true interest lies with the interest and destiny of his own section, and that all the pretendedly disinterested friendship of his Northern friends will end in mockery, as a similar philanthropic pretense has done in the case of the Indians.—The best thing for the colored man to do is to inquire who employs and encourages him, and to act with his own section. The moment his Southern white neighbor recognizes him as a free intelligent agent, and furnishes him with the pabulum of thought and reflection, that moment the colored voter will vote right. Hence, and in proof of this view, we find that: "The Democratic Union of colored people in Richmond has become one of the most formidable organizations in the Old Dominion. It has three hundred members and auxiliary unions in Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Danville, Fredericksburg, Byrnes' Depot, West Point, Williamsburg, Charlottesville, Manassas, one in Hanover county and two in Henrico county. The union has Missrs. Dungee, Combs, Giles B. Jackson and A. Hopkins, all fine speakers, as agents to organize sub-unions, and they are meeting with great success. The headquarters at Richmond are always open, well supplied with newspapers and documents, and the officers make a specialty of disseminating throughout the State the record of the Freedman's Bank and other matter affecting the colored people."

ROMANCE ON THE RAIL.—On one of the Pennsylvania trains, on Thursday last week, was a family with whose life is associated an interesting history. The Altoona Mirror relates it thus: Mrs. Ford resides in Illinois and was on her way, with two children, to the Centennial. Some three years ago she and her husband had a difficulty which resulted in their separation. He quit the neighborhood in which he resided with her and took up his abode in New Orleans. The wife in the meantime lived in entire ignorance of her husband's whereabouts, not supposing that a reunion would ever be effected. When the train arrived in the depot here the lady alighted from the car and partook of some refreshments. When about to take her place on the car again her eyes met those of a gentleman standing on the platform whom she at once recognized as her husband. The recognition was mutual. The memories of the happy days of old came back to both of them, a cordial re-union took place in the cars and they proceeded onward together.

A RECOGNITION OF GOV. HENDRICKS' SERVICES.—Lieut. Geo. Dorschner, of New York made a speech at Roebuck on Thursday evening, in which he said the Democratic victory in Indiana was due to no one person more than Gov. Hendricks, who, he said, had been in the front of the battle, devoting his time, his great talents, and his energy to the strife, speaking up after day, and often twice a day, rendering devoted service to the country and to the Democratic party.

There was a girl in our town and she was wonderful. She ran a heavy sewing machine from which the trouble came, but when she saw how lame she was with all her might and main she bought a new "Domestic" and was soon all right again.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

Congratulatory to the Democracy of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana.

To the People of the United States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We congratulate you as patriots, as partakers with us in the common destiny of American freemen, upon the results of the October State elections. We rejoice in the victory which the people's ballots have bestowed upon the friends of reform in the valley of the Ohio, where the Republican hosts had an overwhelming ascendancy in every Presidential election since 1856. We rejoice in the assurance these elections convey that your ballots will bestow decisive majorities to the allied forces of Democracy and Reform in the November elections throughout the Union. But we rejoice not as partisans; we rejoice with you as fellow-citizens.

And when the decision of this week of one million voters along the valley of the Ohio shall be ratified next month, by the first of eight million voters throughout the whole Republic, we shall still rejoice, chiefly for the reason that not one of its citizens can miss of an equal share with us who are Democrats, in the political peace and good will which will then and there be established among all sections, races, classes and conditions of men, and in the prosperity of which political peace, based on equal rights and fraternal good will, is the first condition.

Upon the three States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, were concentrated all the influence of the Administration, all their efforts, and all the vast sums of money forced from the one hundred thousand officeholders of the party in power.

These were fearful odds, not again to be contended against so concentrated: for in the event of a defeat the contest will be in every one of thirty-eight States upon the same day.

Nevertheless, against these odds the Democrats and Reformers of West Virginia and Indiana have been victorious, and in Ohio they have all but rescued a State hitherto deemed hopeless, and have created an assurance of victory in November.

If it falls to our lot as a National Democratic Committee to congratulate the people of the Union upon this victory in the first election of the reform campaign, it is only because Democrats have been honored to be the leaders of the people in the work of national regeneration.

The victory won, the victory still to be won, will be a deliverance as much to Republicans as to Democrats.

The patriotic masses of the Republican party may be thankful that the misdeeds of their unworthy leaders have been relented, and are to be arrested. The suffering whites of the South may lift up their heads to greet the dawn of a better day for them as well as the nation at large. The colored citizen may share the general joy that he will soon cease to be the stock in trade of corrupt politicians, but shall enjoy his rightful liberties and his equality before the law and universal good will.

As for the Reform Democracy, to whose standard victory has been tied, with all her garlands on, it only remains for them to welcome every ally, every friend, close up the ranks and press on, shoulder to shoulder, under the banner and with one watchword, REFORM.

Fellow citizens: Peace between all sections; Prosperity in all our homes; of these you have heard for years deprived by the mistaken subtleties of party politics. Republicans, played upon by selfish and corrupt leaders, who have kept burning the dying embers of civil strife in order to escape inspection of the trusts which they have betrayed.

For eleven years you have had the name of peace. At no time have you had the substance of peace. In lieu thereof you have had the grinding taxation and wasteful expenditure of war, just before every election every year you have had the preaching of a new crusade against a nation utterly defeated in war, and anxious only to be completely reconciled in peace.

For eleven years the power of the men who have seized away the control of their party from the hands of its statesmen and founders has been supreme in almost every department of the Federal government.

Disarding the bore of prolonging their domination by beneficent public measures, they have created and trafficked upon public calamities. The policy they adopted has been worked out. Its failure has been absolute.

In place of past performances these same corrupt and selfish leaders now proffer trusts already broken as their titles to further trust.

Having prostrated our manifold industries by the vast aggregates and the worst methods of Federal taxation, they now again solicit your confidence as the instruments of retrenchment and reform.

Having debauched the public service, and having just now, in the face of open day, assessed their army of a hundred thousand office-holders—the people's servants—paid by the people's taxes—in order to create immense corruption funds to frustrate the people's will, they now profess to be the champions of civil service reform. Having imposed upon the Southern States the rapacity, fraud and plunder of the carpet-bag government, having almost ruined the prosperity of the New England States, and the South, by having created terror and uncertainty in all the productive industries of the South, which furnish most of the exports of our whole country, keep in motion the commerce and manufactures of the North and East, and furnish a market for the agricultural products of the West, they now propose, by renewal of the same fatal policy, to prolong their own power in the hope of concealing their misdeeds, and for this purpose they do not hesitate to renew the cry of intolerance; to revive the dying memories of fraternal strife, and to appeal to the fears and prejudices of the timid and the ignorant.

Fellow-Citizens: These men and their measures have been completely tried and have completely failed. An oppressive taxation, an exhausted South, and impoverished North, a fluctuating currency, the enterprises of an industrious people locked fast in a paralysis of hard times—such are the outcome of their political policy, such are the achievements of a long supremacy. Your ballots in November can alone dictate a change of measures and a change of men. Shall not the uprising of patriotism along the valley of the Ohio go on to a complete and beneficial revolution in the administration of the government of the United States?

Will you not, by the voice of overwhelming majorities at the polls, proclaim your invincible faith, and after all these years of corruption and passion, in the high immortal principles of government by the people for the people, in simple honesty and strict economy, as the supreme wisdom of public policy, in justice as the mother of power, and in civil freedom as the be-all and the end-all of a true Republican nationality.

Will you not build up a new prosperity for all the people on the old foundations of American self-government, on peace, reconciliation

and fraternity between all sections, all classes and all races embraced within our system of American commonwealths; on frugality and economy in all government; on honesty and purity of administration, and having lost your prosperity through governmental misrule, regain that prosperity through governmental reform? We commit this great issue to the intelligence and conscience of the American people, with an unflinching trust in the wisdom and justice of their decision.

By order of the National Democratic Committee.

ABRAHAM S. HAWITT,

Chairman.

FREDRICK O. PRINCE,

Secretary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1876.

PEN, INK AND SCISSORS.

It is stated that Secretary of the Treasury Morrill has determined to run against Mr. Blaine for the vacant Maine Senatorship. Francis P. Blair died on Wednesday, at his residence, Silver Springs, Montgomery county, Md., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Gen. Butler, in his speech at Andover, Mass., on the 13th instant, said: "The elections of the past week show that there is to be a contest of the most determined character; a contest which is doubtful. I say it frankly, Mr. Tilden's election is not impossible; nay, not improbable."

The Ludianapolis (Indiana) News, a republican paper, declares that the defeat of the republican party in that State in the recent election was "due to Grantism in the main." It says the "party was too heavily handicapped by the administration; it had an old man at the sea to carry, and the load was too much."

In response to an inquiry from ex-Governor Dix, Mr. John Foley has written a letter of considerable length, stating that the reform movement of 1871 against the Tammany Ring had Governor Tilden's cordial cooperation from the outset, although Mr. Tilden, like other competent counsel, was of opinion that Mr. Foley could not, in point of law, maintain his famous injunction suit.

Mr. Eugene Baker, who removed from Caroline county, Va., to Jefferson county, West Va., a few years ago, received the Democratic nomination for High Sheriff of the county a few weeks ago. He had as his opponent an Independent, and was elected by a decided majority, but was elected by a majority of nearly 600! It was indeed a high compliment, but those who know Mr. Baker bear testimony to his fine character. —Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald.

The official majority in Indiana for Williams, Democrat, for Governor over Harrison, Republican, is 5,119. The Legislature will send: Senate—Republicans 23, Democrats 25; House—Republicans 53, Democrats 45, Independents 2, giving the Republicans a majority of two on joint ballot. On Congressmen the Democrats have a total majority of about 7,000, while the candidate for superintendent of public instruction is elected by about 10,000 majority. The rest of the Democratic State ticket has between 7,000 and 8,000 majority.

POCKET BOOKS, Albums, Hand Mirrors, Ink Stands, Paper Weights, Clubs and Brushes—now set just in—at Gilbert's Drug Store, Harper's Ferry.

Use Lamon's Botanic Bitters for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Derangement of the Liver, Indigestion, &c. For sale at Gilbert's Drug Store, Harper's Ferry.

MARRIED.

At the Episcopal Church in Charlestown, on Wednesday, October 18, 1876, by Rev. Mr. H. M. Meade, ROBERT THOMPSON JASPER, of the Mr. John Sedler, of this county.

In Baltimore, October 10th, 1876, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Charles T. Butler, Esq., of this county, to Miss MARY E. A. MATHOT, of Baltimore, Maryland.

DIED.

At her residence in Martinsburg, a few days since, Mrs. W. H. HERBERT, aged 50 years.

On the 11th inst., near Rome, Ga., SALLIE, infant daughter of Shepherd and Katie Orndorff, formerly of this county, aged 11 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.—40 PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. GREAT REDUCTION TO CLUBS.

Postage Pre-Paid to Mail Subscribers.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE has the best Original Stories of any of the leading books, the best Colored Fashion Plates, &c., &c. Every club is reduced to a very low price, and more than any in the world. It will contain, next year, in its twelve numbers:—

One Thousand Pages! Fourteen Splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Patterns! Twelve Magnificent Colored Fashions! Nine Hundred Colored Fashion Plates! Twenty-Four Pages of Music!

It will also give FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELLINES, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Catharine Rollins, and Lucy H. Knapp. Also nearly a hundred short stories, ALL ORIGINAL, by the best authors of America. Its paper is of the highest quality. It is published by G. W. Peterson, at No. 10, Broadway, New York. It is ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size.

TERMS (Always in Advance) \$2.00 A YEAR.—2 copies for \$3.00, 3 copies for \$4.00—with a copy of the premium plates (25 x 30 "Cornwall's Surrender," a five dollar picture) to the person getting up the Club. A copy of \$2.00, 3 copies for \$2.00, with an extra copy of the Magazine for 1877, as a premium, to the person getting up the Club. Send for No. 10, Broadway, New York, for a full description of the Club, and the premium plates. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 806 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Specimen sent gratis, if written for. No. 24, 1876.

Thrashing Machine FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale—either to be paid in money, or in exchange for Timber of Stock—his New Sweeney's Thrashing Machine, which is a No. 1 machine, and the best reference will be given as to the work done by it in full bushels per hour, and with Steam 50 to 50 bushels per hour, and with Steam 50 to 50 bushels per hour.

October 31, 1876.—21. O. W. ROWLAND.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale. September 19, 1876.—T. G. RUST.

REAL ESTATE.

WESTERN FARM For Sale.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to dispose of a Valuable Farm in Cooper county, Missouri. The tract consists of 320 Acres, Two hundred acres of which is Cleared Land and Fifty acres in TIMBER—all enclosed. There is on the farm a

GOOD HOUSE with Four Rooms and a Kitchen—house nearly new; a Cistern at kitchen door and a Well in the yard; a new barn two years old; Orchard for peaches and apples, and a Tennis House.

Every Field Well Watered.

The land is in high state of cultivation, and 40 acres of Timothy. Fence all new, and farm in good trim. The farm is in a good neighborhood, close to school, (and a good one), and church, and within three miles of two railroads, leading to Chicago and the other to St. Louis. Will be sold on the most reasonable terms. For further particulars enquire at the SPIRIT OFFICE. September 19, 1876.—14.

PUBLIC SALE OF A Valuable Farm.

BY virtue of a decree entered at the March Term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, we will sell, at Public Auction,

THE FARM belonging to JAMES W. SHIRLEY, situated on the Smithfield and Harper's Ferry Turnpike, about four miles from Charlestown, and three from Littlefield, containing

A LITTLE OVER 235-3-4 ACRES, before the Court House, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1876. The farm is beautifully situated, level and nearly square, with a fine Brick House near the centre. Outbuildings good, but not extra.

Timber Abundant and Fine, with a very fine ORCHARD, and only one mile from Cameron's Depot, on the W. & P. Railroad. Land all LIKED UP, and of the best quality. THE MOST DESIRABLE FARM NOW ON THE MARKET IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

TERMS.—One-third Cash, and balance in two equal installments, at one and two years respectively, and both to be evidenced by bonds of the purchaser, and secured by deed of trust on the premises.

DANIEL B. LUCAS, Special Commissioner. Geo. W. Henson, Auctioneer. October 3, 1876.—31.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Jefferson, at Charlestown, in the State of West Virginia, at the close of business October 2, 1876.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$64,530.07
Overdrafts	19.58
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	75,000.00
Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities	8,899.00
Due from Approved Reserve Banks	4,324.00
Due from other National Banks	408.00